Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. II. *SATURDAY EVENING, February* 19, 1820. *No.* 41.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

To be Rented for a term of Years,

An excellent farm, known by the name of Truby's Farm. It is contiguous to Pennsylvania Furnace, Bailey's and Ewings Mill. There is about two hundred acres cleared and under fence. The land is of the best quality, and the buildings tolerably good, and an excellent Spring near the house. Any person wishing to rent will please to apply to the subscriber at Marshalls' Mills—Huntingdon county.

John Anderson.

Dec. 29, 1819.

Collectors of Militia Fines

For the 2nd Battalion, 32nd Regt. P. M.

Take Notice,

THAT I have left your accounts in the hands of *William Murray*, of Ferguson township, who is authorized to receive and collect from you the monies due the Regimental funds. By a quick discharge of your accounts, you will proabably save costs.

James Caldwell,

Paymaster.

December 24th 1819.

Take Notice.

THE COLLECTORS of county tax will in future receive only Centre Bank paper, or other par paper for the taxes due. And it is hoped they will make every exertion in paying off the amount of their respective duplicates, as soon as possible, in order to save themselves expence and trouble.

William Alexander,

Treasurer.

Bellefonte December 1, 1819.

Notice.

Those who are indebted to Benner & Cambridge, and the subscribers; are requested to call and discharge their accounts, as they will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. All kinds of grain, Centre Banknotes, or other par money, will be taken in payment.

Phllip Benner & co

Bellefonte December 1, 1819.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to *John Patterson, & co.* will save costs by making payment to W. W. Potter, Esq. who is duly authorized to receive the same, before the first day of March next, as all accounts must after that date be collected according to law, without respect to persons.

John Patterson & co.

Bellefonte, January 29th 1820.

PLASTER

Near Pennsborough.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the different townships and counties hereafter mentioned, having tried the PLASTER, that was found on the land of James Walton, near Pennsborough, Lycoming county, on clover, corn, rye, and in many other ways; and also by the side of the Gennessee plaster, DO CERTIFY that in all the above mentioned trials, we could not see any difference in the production of the two plasters; the one was equally as good as the other. As witness our hands.

ISAAC LEMON,
JON. LEMON,
WM. M. OWEN,
Greenwood township, Columbia, co.
A. DREIBELBISZ
Mountpleasant township.
JOHN HARE,
Columbia township.
A. M'MICHAEL,
Derry township.
H. FAHNESTOCK,
DANIEL BUCK,
Muncy-creek, township, Lycoming co.
ALEX. M'AFFEE,
Muncy township.

N. B. This quarry is situate three-fourths of a mile from Pennsborough, near the west branch of the Susquehanna.—Further information may be had by enquiring of any of the Innkeepers in Pennsborough, who can direct persons to the quarry. The PLASTER will be sold at five dollars per ton, at the quarry.

All kinds of grain, beef, pork and flaxseed will be taken in payment.

Farmers are requested to come and see for themselves, and I think they will be satisfied.

R. M. LANGDON.

Pennsborough, Jan, 12, 1820.

Fulling & Dyeing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally, that he continues to carry on the Fulling and Dyeing, in all its various branches at Mill Hall in Baldeagle township—where those disposed to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN RICH.

January 13, 1820.

Creditors take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the judges of the Court of Common pleas of Centre county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonweath; and the said Court have appointed Saturday the 12th day of February next to hear us & our credtors at the Court house in the borough of Bellefonte; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE WAGGONER,
GEORGE BROWN.

Bellefonte jail, Jan'y 27th, 1820.

20 dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Mifflintown, Mifflin county, Pa. on Sunday the 26th Dec. an indented apprentice to the Printing busines named.

Samuel Johnston,

Aged about eighteen years, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, light hair blue eyes and fair complexion—Holds his head down when he walks or talks—Is a tolerable good scholar speaks but when spoken to—leans his writing all backwards. He was born near Dublin in Ireland, and is but a year and a half from that country—but speaks good English. He lived about a year in Baltimore and is a tolerable good workman.

Had on when he went away a bright green cloth roundabout, blue cloth pantaloons, yellow and white striped vest; a bell crowned fur hat half worn, fine shoes and a black silk neck handkerchief.

He came to Mifflin in August last, a stranger out of clothes and money, and applied at this office for a situation, as an apprentice—I agreed to take him, more out of compassion than any thing else, as I had not much use for him at that time. He chose a next friend and was bound on his own terms exeept that I agreed to give him a new suit at his freedom more than he asked; and I have done every thing for him that lay in my power—never gave him a cross word, nor the least cause for leaving me at this time.

Printers or others who may know any thing of him, are requested to give me immediate information—and I forwarn all printers and others from harboring said apprentice as the law will be put in force against all such as do, to the utmost extent.

Said Johnston has always conducted himself since with me, with the strictest honesty and decorum—was remarkably study and attentive to his business, and had engaged my entire confidence and esteem.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

A. N. GALLAHER.

Ed Mifflin Eagle.

Mifflintown Jan. 1. 1820.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscribers inform the public that they have receieved a small, but general supply of

GOODS,

suitable for the season, which they will sell, generally, on as moderate terms as any they have ever offered for sale in this County, for which they will receive Wheat, at the market price, notes of the Centre Bank, or notes at par in payment. They also earnestly solicit their friends that have unsettled accounts of long standing to come forward in the course of the ensuing winter, and settle them on the above terms.

Duncan & Forster.

Aaronsburgh Nov'r 24, 1819.

PRINTING

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge their accounts. The subscriber will attend two weeks from the 27th instant, at his former place of residence in Brush-valley, to give those in that neighborhood indebted to him, a favorable opportunity of discharging their accounts. A punctual attendance is requested, as al accounts must be closed. Wheat will be received in payment of debts, for which the Lewisburgh price will be given, if delivered at the subscriber's mills in Nittany—Likewise notes of the Centre bank, Greersburg, and many other banks, will be received at par.

John M'Ghee.

Nittany Mills, December 2nd 1819.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to call and discharge their accounts, or they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. All kinds of grain, Centre bank notes, or any other par money will be taken in payment.

George Bressler.

Nov. 25, 1819. 29-3tf.

NOTICE.

Those who are indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and discharge their accounts, or they will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.—All kinds of grain,—Centre Bank notes or other par money, will be taken in payment.

H. Humes.

Bellefonte Nov. 25, 1819.

Notice.

Those indebted to the subscriber, for goods purchased at his Store, are hereby informed, that all kinds of grain will be received at market price, or Centre paper, or other par paper in payment therefor.

James Potter.

Potter's Mills Novem. 25, 1819.

TO LET,

For a term of years,

THAT noted and well known Tavern stand and Distillery, at Mill Hall, Centre County, about twenty miles from Bellefonte, on the road leading to the Gennessee Country &c. &c.—In point of situation this stand is not exceeded by any in the County. There are on the premises a good house, and the necessary st bling, nd eight acres of excellent meadow. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms apply to Joseph Bartles, near the premises, or

Nathan Harvey.

Mill Hall, February 9th 1820.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. Those who neglect this notice, may depend on being sued, without respect to persons.

JOHN JACK.

February 9, 1820.

Cure for the bite of A mad dog

Translation of a letter from the Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Bonaparte,) on the subject of the loss of his house by fire.

Point Breeze, Jan. 8, 1820.

William Snowden Esq.
Judge and Justice of the peace, Bordentown.

SIR—You have shown so much interest for me since I have been in this country, and especially since the event of the 4th inst. that I cannot doubt it will afford you pleasure to make known to your fellow citizens how much I feel all they have done for me on that occasion. Absent myself from my house, they collected by a spontaneous movement on the first appearance of fire which they combatted with united courage and perseverance; and, when they found it was impossible to extinguish it, exerted themselves to save all the flames had not devoured, before their arrival and mine.

All the furniture, statues, pictures, money, plate, gold, jewels, linen, books and in short every thing that was not consumed, has been most scrupulously delivered into the hands of the people of my house. In the night of the fire, and during the next day, there were brought to me by labouring men, drawers in which I have found the proper quantity of pieces of money and medals, of gold and valuable jewels, which might have been taken with impunity.—This event has proved to me, how much the inhabitants of Bordentown, appreciate the interest I have always felt for them; and shows that men in general, are good when they have not been perverted in their youth, by a bad education; when they maintain their dignity as men, and feel that true greatness is in the soul, and depends upon ourselves.

I cannot omit on this occasion, to repeat what I have said so often, that the Americans are without contradiction, the most happy people I have known; still more happy if they understand their happiness.

I pray you not to doubt of my sincere regard. Your's &c

JOSEPH, Count de Survilliers.

Cincinnati Ohio, Dec. 7.

Cotton from Alabama.—Among the many avenues to commercial dealings and beneficial intercourse which are constantly opening, as our fine western regions are brought under the operations of industry, the circumstance that supplies of excellent cotten are now transported to this place from the northern parts of the state of Alabama, is the most recent, though not the least important. Large consignments of this valuable staple are hereafter expected to be made from the same quarter. The effect of this new accession to the trade of our town, will probably be to excite so much competition as to place it on a fair level with other commodities on the score of price; by which means a more free and general use can be made of it, not only in manufacturing establishments, but in multitudes of families for various domestic purposes. If our cotten manufactures are to flourish, the raw material must be furnished on fair terms; and this cannot be expected to take place until competition shall produce some salutary correctives with respect to price. This will be a natural consequence of the increasing supplies of this article in the U. States, which has already experienced a material depression in foreign markets, owing, in part, to the unusual quantities raised in other countres. Large districts both of the state of Alabama and Tennessee will most likely be induced to seek a market for much of their cotten among the manufacturing establishments of the Ohio country, in consequence of the ease and cheapness with which it can be transported by water, and from the steady and growing demand which the rapid multiplication of inhabitants, and a corresponding increase of wealth and improvements must necessarilly require. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that much of the raw material can be conveniently paid for in manufacturing goods and in the surplus produce of our soil. The great southern sweep of the Tennessee river presents a commodious and easy channel of communication to an extensive area of fine country congenial to the growth of the cotten plant, comprising in its course large portions of Tennessee and Alabama.

Every day furnishes to our countrymen some new and interesting views of the benificience and liberality of nature, in the grandeur, extent and positions of the great western rivers. But their real utility can be estimated only by future generations When their banks shall sparkle with towns and cities, and the population of the country shall be "like the stars of Heaven for number," then will our magnificent streams be more correctly appreciated: as they will then give employment and support to innumerable multitudes. They will be the exalted theme of poets, and will not be "unknown to song" *Inquisitor.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Comptroller's Office.

Pursuant to the directions of an act, entitled "An act granting a compensation to *John M. Crous*, for discovering and publishing a cure for the hydraphobia or canine madness," passed the 28th day of February 1806, I do hereby certify that the said John M. Crouse hath this day deposited in this office a certain writing purporting to be the remedy used by him with perfect success for more than twenty years past for the cure of the hydraphobia—which writing is in the words and figures following:

Cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.

"The following is an account of the remedy and cure for the hydraphobia or canine madness—made by John M Crous, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the state of N. Y. passed at their present session, viz.

1st. Take one ounce of the jaw bone of a dog, burned and pulverized, or pounded to fine dust.

"2dly. Take one scruple of the verdigrease, which is raised on the surface of old copper by laying in moist earth; the coppers of George I. or II. are the purest and best. Mix these ingredients together, and if the patient be an adult, take one common tea-spoonful a day, and so in proportion for a child according to its age. In one hour after take the filings of the one half of a copper of the above kind, if to be had; if not, then a small increased quantity of any baser metal of the kind—this is to be taken in a small quantity of water.

The next morning before eating, repeat the same as before. This if complied with after the biting of the dog and before symptoms of madness, will effectually prevent any appearance of the disorder; but after the symptoms shall appear, a physician must be immediately applied to, to administer the following viz:

"Three drams of the virdigrease of the kind before mentioned, mixed with half an ounce of calomel, to be taken at one dose—This quantity the physician need not fear to administer, as the re-action of the venom then diffused through the whole system of the patient, neutralizes considerably the powerful quality of the medicine—and

Secondly, if in four hours thereafter the patient is not completely relieved, administer four grains of pure opium, or one hundred and twenty drops of liquid laudanum.

The patient must be careful to avoid the use of milk for several days after taking any of the foregoing medicine.

JOHN M. CROUS.

Attached to this article is a deposition of John M. Crous taken and subscribed before chief justice Kent of the State of New-York, dated 24th March 1806, and the whole is certified by Elisha Jenkins, Esq. Comptroller of the State of New York under date of the 25th of March 1806.

Pennsylvania Banks.

The following is a condensed statement of the official return made to the Auditor General by the several Banks incorporated in pursuance of the "Act regulating Banks." The annexed abstract shews completely the situation of every bank that has made return—the amount of Specie in their vaults, and the notes in circulation on the 1st of November last.

Banks.	*Specie.*	*Notes in circulation,*
*Bedford Bank	19,194 72	18,361 89
Reaver	975	27,545
N Liberties	111,910 82	211,519
Pittsburg	30,688 69	60 422
Delaware	15 539 68	53,270
Germantown	12,666 44	58 245
Chambersburg ‖	19,671 96	30,484
Chester	83,189 15	92,378
Gettysburgh	17,210 72	33,805
Montgomery	14,786 16	59,418
Swatara	2,110 68	5,605 71
Carlisle	15 539	11,016
Centre	12,486	45,732
Commer. B. Pa.	77,193 76	81,585
Easton	36,609 80	84,696 68
Bucks county	7,596 70	44,287
F. B. Lancaster	58,014 24	160,936
Reading	3,821 93	130,643
Harrisburg	16,693 15	44 588
Huntingdon	9 859 43	31,500
Lancaster	12,862 20	32,242
Marrietta		35,539
Mechanics' B. of city & co. of Philadelphia	27,500	71,000
Brownsville	18,582 90	11,417
Northampton	9,817 28	41,299
Northumberland	806 34	36,833 50
Meadville	9,621 63	87,288
Schuylkill	164,922 19	173,370
Union Town	535	19,000
Greensburg	§4,590 38	15,504
York	35,417 49	36,675

* This bank has blended its specie foreign and turnpike notes—‖ Specie and notes of banks paying specie.—§ Specie and par paper.

INVENTION.—I. Coffin and G. Smith, of No. 15 north seventh street, Philadelphia have advertised their new patent Air Stoves, for heating rooms and cooking by heated air. They say "the stove is of a simple construction, and can be built in the fire place, or any other part of the house. The stove can be neatly finished and ornamented at a moderate price. There has been a thoro' trial of the stove, & we find that one cord of wood will last at least 12 weeks in the coldest weather, for heating one room and do the cooking for a family."

Congress of the U. States.

SENATE.

Monday, January 31.

Mr. *Sanford* presented to the Senate certain Resolutions of the Legislature of New York, declaring the right of Congress to require of new states, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union: and instructing the Senators from New York to oppose the admission of any such state without such a condition; which resolutions were read.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before the Senate such information as he may possess relative to the execution of so much of the first article of the late treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States as relates to the restitution of slaves, and which has not heretofore been communicated.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour of Virginia, rose and addressed the Senate more than three hours, against the proposed Restriction; but, before concluding his speech, intimated a desire to be allowed to defer the remainder of his remarks to to-morrow; and the subject was accordingly postponed.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

Tuesday Feb. 1.

Mr. Otis submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving, for——years, the law making foreign gold coins a tender.

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the Mississippi Stock by the issue of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at—— per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of Government, to such of the proprietors thereof as may elect to receive payment in this way.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour, of Va. concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the Restriction.

Mr. Roberts, of Penn followed, in support of the Restriction, and in reply to the gentlemen who had opposed it.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. succeeded, and closed the debate, in a speech of some length against the Restriction.

No other gentleman rising to speak, the question was then taken on the Restrictive amendment offered by Mr. Roberts, which is in the following words:

"*Provided also*, That the further introduction into the said state, of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same, shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited;"

And decided in the negative, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS,

Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. Y. Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson.—16.

NAYS,

Messrs Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Lou. King, of Alab. Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Alab Walker, of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Ten.—27.

So the amendment was rejected, and—The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday Feb. 2.

Mr. Noble presented to the senate the memorial of the legislature of Indiana, praying that no law may be passed changing the terms of sale of public lands, and representing the injurious effects which such a law would have on the western states; which memorial was read and referred.

The senate took up the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Otis, and agreed thereto.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the

MAIN AND MISSOURI BILLS.

Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, moved to amend the 5th section, of the amendment respecting Missouri, wherein it is provided, that the constitution, whenever formed, "shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States,' by adding to this provision the following clause:—"*nor to the three first articles of compact in the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1817, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north west of the river Ohio.*"

[The three articles of the ordinance of 1817, here referred to, are as follow:

Art. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory that shall in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect, private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Art. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken, without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.]

Mr Burrill followed his motion with a speech of considerable length in its support; after which,

The subject was, on motion of Mr. Lowrie, postponed to to-morrow; and

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan. 31.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania offered the following resolution, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states; which when, ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

That Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any Bank, or other monied institution, except within the district of Columbia, and every Bank, or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches, and offices of discount and deposite, be confined to the District of Columbia.

Wednesday Feb 2.

Mr. Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill concerning the banks of the District of Columbia, [substantially continuing certain charters until 1825; to prohibit the issue of notes below the denomination of five dollars: and providing that, if, previous to 1825, a consolidation of certain banks shall take place, their charters shall be extended to the year 1840.] The bill was twice read by its title, and committed.

Mr. Strother offered the following joint resolution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secret Journal of the Old Congress, from the date of the ratification of the definite treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in the year 1783, to the formation of the present government now remaining in the office of the secretary of state, be published under the direction of the President of the United States, and that one thousand copies thereof be printed and deposited in the library, subject to the disposition of congress.

The resolution having been twice read, Mr. Strother moved that it be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. He saw no objection to its taking this course, which would afford the opponents of the proposition, if it had any, the opportunity fully to urge their objections; and would have the advantage, should it meet the favor of the house, of being acted on at once, and not lost or endangered by the delay that would attend the usual course of commitment to a committee of the whole &c.

Mr. Smith of N. C. was opposed to the motion; and hoped, as it was a proposition involving the expenditure of money, that it would take the ordinary course, and be committed. He moved, therefore that the resolution be committed to a committee of the whole House.

After some conversation between Messrs Strother, Smith, and Livermore, as to the course proper for the resolution to take, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion.

The Patriot.

'To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.'

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The bill exempting from taxation the Masonic Hall in Philadelphia, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

The amount of salaries paid during the year 1819 to the clerks in the different offices of the treasury department of the United States was 191,640 dollars and fifty cents.

A letter from St. Marys dated 18th ult. received in Charleston says—The troops at Trader's Hill, above this place, (say above 800) are to march immediately, as is reported, for New Orleans, under the command of capt. Bee of the army.

A whale, seventy feet in length, having got aground in Provincetown harbor, Maine, was killed by the inhabitants on the 22d ult.—another was discovered in the harbor on the 24th and pursued but he escaped.

THE INQUIRY.

The committee got through yesterday with the examination of witnesses. When they will report we cannot pretend to say. The house some days ago, directed the testimony printed; and it is now in the hands of Mr. Wyeth, who is employed to execute it. It is supposed that the testimony oral and written, will make from 150 to 200 pages. *Har. Rep.*

A hint to Smokers.—The city of New-York is said to contain 130,000 inhabitants. Let 50,000 of them smoke only three Spanish segars a day, and it will amount in the year to the enormous sum of $1,095,000—a sum sufficient to pay the salary of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, and the Attorney General, for 20 years, 10 months, and 8 days. *N. Y. Gaz*

It has recently been discovered that chesnut wood is an admirable substitute for logwood and oak bark, for dyeing and tanning, and its affinity to wool is said to be greater than that of either gall or shumac.

In Congress Hall is placed a copy of Col. Binns' celebrated engraving of the Declaration of Independence. The frame attracts peculiar notice from the circumstance of its having two large Owls upon it, by way as is supposed, of *ornament*.—The other day, a letter writer remarks, Mr. Randolph was observing with a significant look, the massy marble columns and the general splendor of the room, when a member asked him what expedient could be hit upon to relieve the Treasury. What? replied Mr. Randolph, pointing to the room and the picture—sell your whole establishment, and send your Owls to their native forrest. *Balt. Pat.*

MISSOURI—The extent of the proposed state of Missouri is frequently asked According to the bill reported at the last session, it was allowed a front of 254 miles. The St Louis Enquirer says—"After you get back 40 or 50 miles from the Mississippi, the naked arid plains set in, and the country is uninhabitable except upon the borders of creeks and rivers."

Niles' Reg.

Kentucky Legislature.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky, "subjecting the Presidents, Directors and clerks of the United States Bank, and every civil officer who shall serve a process of any description in favor of the bank, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The following is a list of titles of other Acts and Resolutions, that have passed both houses of the Legislature at the present session and received the signature of the Governor:

1. An act authorizing the Governor to procure 40,000 dollars on loan.

2. A supplement to an act entitled "An act making appropriation and provision for carrying into effect the erection of a bridge over Baldeagle creek, in the county of Lycoming," passed March 19th 1810.

3. A supplement to the act entitled "An act to organize the provisional county of Warren for judicial purposes."

4. An act vesting in Jane Shaw a certain escheated estate therein mentioned.

5. A further supplement to an act entitled An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road by the best and nearest route from Waterford in the county of Erie, thro' Meadville and Franklin, to the river Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's creek, in Clearfield county, and also to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the town of Northumberland in the county of Northumberland, by the nearest and best route, to the west branch of the Susquehanna at or near the mouth of Anderson's creek, passing through Derrstown, Youngmanstown, Aaronsburg, Bellefonte and Milesburg."

6. A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the sale of certain islands in the Susquehanna."

7. An act authorizing a compensation to Thomas Croyle for erecting a bridge in Cambria county.

8. An act authorizing the guardians of the minor children of Henry Crouse, deceased, to sell part of his real estate.

9. An act to revive and continue "An act to encourage the warranting and patenting of lands north and west of the rivers Ohio, Allegheny and Conewago creek," and for other purposes.

Resolution relative to preventing the introduction of slavery into new States.

Resolution relative to a further distribution of the laws of the Commonwealth.

NEW INSOLVENT LAW.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That, from and after the passing of this act, any debtor may apply, in term time, by petition in writing, for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws of this commonwealth, to the judges of the court of common pleas of the county where such debtor resides, and such petitioner shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges and the same proceedings shall be had under the said insolvent laws as though he was in actual confinement in one of the goals of this commonwealth, on *mesne* or *final* process, at the time of such application. *Provided always*, that such debtor shall have resided within such county, at least six months, immediately preceeding such application.

Sect 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any such debtor as aforesaid, shall in vacation be arrested in execution, he may apply, by petition, to the president, or any one of the associate judges of the said court of common pleas, for the county in which such debtor is arrested, to give bond to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, at whose suit he is arrested, in such penalty, and with such security as shall be directed and approved of by the said judge; conditioned that the debtor shall appear before the said court of common pleas at the next term, and then and there remain and abide the final order of the said court to be made during such term, and surrender himself to prison, in case on his said appearance he shall not comply with all things required by law to procure his discharge, and on such bond being given the same proceedings shall be had as though the application had been made in term time under the first section, of this act, and the said judge shall give an order to the sheriff, jailor, or keeper of the prison, to discharge the said debtor; and such sheriff, jailer, and keeper, are hereby required on payment of costs and jail fees by such debtor, to discharge and forthwith set him at liberty.

Sect. 3 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any sheriff, jailor, or keeper of any prison, performing the duties of his office in pursuance of this act may make return of the said order of the said judge to the process, which said return shall be good and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any debtor shall apply for the benefit of this act to any other court than the court of common pleas of the county where such debtor resides at the time of such application, such petitioner shall be only discharged and exonerated from arrest and imprisonment, from the debt or debts of the plaintiff or plaintiffs who hold such petitioner under arrest at the time of such application, and he shall remain, liable to arrest and imprisonment at the suit of any other of his creditors as if he had not applied for the benefit of the said insolvent laws: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any debtor from making application for the benefit of the laws heretofore enacted for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any debtor petitioning for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, shall fraudulently collude or contrive with any person or persons to conceal any part of his estate, effects or credits or shall fraudulently conceal or convey the same for the use of himself family or friends, such debtor on conviction thereof before the proper court, shall undergo a servitude at hard labor, for a term not less than one, not more than seven years; to be fed clothed and treated as in such like cases is directed by the laws of this commonwealth.

Sect. 6 *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to discharge, or relieve any defendant from any fine whatsoever set or imposed in any criminal prosecution.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of an act, of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed by both Houses of the Legislature, and approved and signed by the Governor this day.

Witness my hand, this 29th day of January, A. D. 1820.

FR R. SHUNK, Clerk.

Sixteen Pirates condemned.—We have seen a letter from New Orleans, dated 1st of January, which states that on the 30th of December, Judge Hall of the United States' District court, pronounced sentence of death on the sixteen pirates taken at Barrataria some time since, by capt. Loomis.—To prevent any attempt to rescue them from the hands of justice, the military turned out to guard them. They are to be hanged on the 27th of May next, unless pardoned by the President. After the judge had finished pronouncing sentence upon the hardened wretches, several of them cried out, in open court, "Murder by G—d"; and in no respect did they appear to be in the least affected. A patrol is kept up by the citizens every night, to prevent any conspiracy formed to make their escape.

Female heroism.—At a recent alarm of fire in this town, a young woman, from the impulse of the moment, seized a teakettle of water from the hreplace, ran to the top of the house, and proceeded down the roof to the eaves, laid down upon the gutter and reaching over poured the kettle of water deliberately upon the fire, just kindling under the eaves, and effectually checked its progress. She was assisted into the house again, by two persons who had repaired to the roof with buckets of water; her fortitude having in a degree forsaken her on a view of her perilous situation. Through the exertions of an individual, a premium has been obtained and presented to her for this act of heroism. *Bost. Pat.*

Boston Jan. 5.—The friends of our navy were yesterday gratified with a view of the best bower cable of the United States ship Columbus borne through the streets on the shoulders of three hundred men, (preceded by music playing Yankee Doodle,) from the patent cordage manufactory of Joseph N. Howe, Esq. to the hold of the packet schooner Midas, bound to the Potomac. It weighs upwards of seven tons, is 120 fathoms in length, 24 inches in circumference, and was laid up in 25 minutes.—We understand that this cable has the strength of a 30 inch cable manufactured without the use of the patent machinery. *Patriot.*

A New Machine.—There is at the patent office a new specimen of American ingenuity, very remarkable for its simplicity and very worthy the attention of the curious, by reason of the important uses for which it is intended

This machine, of which there is only a plan and a specification, is invented for the purpose of removing sandbars, deepening rivers, digging canals, clearing canals without drawing off the water, draining swamps in all seasons, and making roads. Now, if it will perform any one of these operations in the manner intended, I should think the inventer had merited well of his country.

What pleased me most in this machine was the happy and uncommon coincidence of the form, motion and weight, being all three subservient to the same purpose, in an eminent degree.

TO PRINTERS.

The establishment of the

"Bellefonte Patriot,"

Is offered for Sale. This establishment holds forth many advantages; and will amply recompence any one who can devote his time and attention to the same. For terms apply by letter, post paid, to

W. BRINDLE.

February 16th 1820.

Creditors Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, of Centre county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the said court have appointed Tuesday the 7th day of March next, to hear me and my creditors, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN CURRY.

February 17, 1820.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County,

WILL BE SOLD,

By public vendue or out-cry, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the 11th day of March next, the undivided half part of a certain tract of LAND, situate in the township of Spring, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of William Beard, the heirs of Joseph Ross, William Riddle and others, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less—whereof John Sweeny, late of the said towhship died seized. The terms of sale are as follows viz:—One hundred and eighty dollars must be paid in hand when the sale is confirmed by the Court, and the remainder in seven annual instalments, with interest. Due attendance will be given by John Fury, acting administrator.

By the Court.

Certified by

Wm. Petrikin,

Clerk. O. C.

February 12th 1820.

Nomination of Governor.

The Democratic Republicans, of Centre and Clearfield Counties, are requested to meet on Saturday the *twenty-sixth* instant, at the usual places of holding township elections, or such other place as may be deemed convenient, for the purpose of electing Delegates to meet in the Borough of Bellefonte on the Tuesday following, to select a suitable person to attend at the general Convention of Delegates from the different counties of the State, at Lewistown, on the 7th day of March next; when and where, will be put in nomination, *One person to be supported for Governor of this State*, at the ensuing general election; and *an Electoral ticket for President and Vice President of the United States.*—The townships will elect in the following order: Haines, and Potter three delegates each—Boggs, Miles, Baldeagle, Lemar, Walker, Howard, Spring, Halfmoon, Ferguson, Pike, & Lawrence, two each—Bellefonte Borough, one—and the remainder of the townships, one each.

By order of the Corresponding Committee

P. CAMBRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Bellefonte, February 8, 1820.

LOOK HERE.

THOSE persons who are yet in arrears for taxes for the year 1818, in Ferguson township, due to me as collector, for said year, will please to discharge the same immediately or they may rely on it they will be proceeded against according to law and without respect to persons; and those otherwise indebted to me, are also requested to make payment, as no further indulgence will be given.

Jeremiah Culbertson.

Boalsburgh, Ferguson township, Jan. 26th 1820.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of Rankin and Steel, for wool carding, are desired to come and settle their accounts respectively, with John Rankin, as the Books are now in his hands; no further indulgence will be given. If those accounts are not settled up in four weeks from this date, suits will be brought (disagreeable as it may be) without respect to persons. Grain of all kinds, Centre bank notes, or other par money, or specie, will be taken in payment. Payments made to any other person or persons except the subscribers, will not be good.

John Rankin,

James Steel.

Bellefonte, January 20, 1820.

POETRY.

YOUTH AND OLD AGE.

By St. George Tucker.

Days of my youth! ye have glided away;
Hairs of my youth! ye are frosted & grey;
Eyes of my youth! your keen sight is no more;
Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrow'd all o'er;
Strength of my youth! all your vigor is gone;
Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions are flown.

Days of my youth! I wish not your recall;
Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall;
Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have seen;
Cheeks of my youth! bathed in tears ye have been;
Strength of my youth! why lament your decay?
Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me astray.

Days of my age! ye will shortly be past;
Pains of my age! yet awhile ye can last;
Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight;
Eyes of my age! be religion your light;
Thoughts of my age! dread ye not the cold sod;
Hopes of my age! be ye fixed on your God!

From the Crawford Messenger.

A Dialogue between a traveller and a country citizen.

[Scene—*A Tipling House.*]

[Enter traveller with a pack on his back, and a staff in hand, in a room where about a dozen of men were drinking, carousing, &c.]

Traveller—Good day gentlemen: to which of you shall I apply as the landlord?

Citizen—I'll answer to his name, our landlord cannot be disturbed at present.

Trav.—Disturbed? Why here is noise sufficient to disturb a whole community and awaken Echo in her secluded cavern—But my business here is that of the weary traveller, refreshment; Repose, I fear is absent.

Cit.—Why, when you first came in, I'd thought as how you was one of our good sound fellows, by carrying that shillala in your fist; but by your whining and slaunts, I'd guess may be you were only a Methodist preacher, who are always finding faults with folks, if even they meet together and spend two or three days out of a whole long month, to drink and have fun at the tavern—howsomever, take some of my whiskey.

Trav.—No friend, I make no use of whiskey, or other ardent Liquors; but you greatly mistake me—my cane is merely of white pine to support me in travelling; and as to a preacher, I am unworthy of such a name or such a calling, and as to a methodist, I am not, though I highly and solemnly respect that religious sect, for the great good they have done and are daily doing in our moral world; but I am highly disappointed here.

Cit.—Why—what—did'nt I ask you freely to drink whiskey with me?

Trav.—Yesterday being a very stormy day, I would not travel, and continued at the house in Franklin where I stopped the night before. The landlord in a friendly manner handed me a file of newspapers which I found were printed at Meadville, almost in your immediate vicinity, and from the moral and religious esseys which enriched their columns, I formed not the unpleasing idea, that at the distance of twenty miles from Franklin I should find a house resounding with horrid imprecations, and the dread name of the supreme God, handled with the same freedom, as that poisonous draught in your hand, which enervates all the physical faculties, of the man, and drowns the finer feelings of the soul in infamy and ruin.

Cit.—Why one half of your stuff I do not understand—but about these Meadville newspapers, all I ever knew or heard is, that I heard our squire say that he once took them a whole quarter of a year, and that they cost him as much as would buy a gallon of whiskey, and they never did him as much good as to drink a gill—for they were filled with a mess of sober stuff, and politics that he knew nothing about, and told about people and things all over the world, which our squire said was enough to make a man crazy to think of.

Trav.—Unhappy people! thus to jest away your own happiness, and in the intoxcating draught, shut up the bars of information, and open the sluiceways of vice and concomitant misery for yourselves and your deplorable offspring. But this being Saturday, I would like to know if you have any Sabbath meetings here.

Cit.—By that I 'spose you mean these praying and preaching meetings. But I can tell you of better things than that—Two or three years ago, an old dull fellow came in about six miles from here, and made a great ado with his praying and preaching; and where ever he went, he would grumble if a man only swore moderately, or if a couple of men got a little warm, and took a few dry knocks together and if a parcel of us would join on Sunday and go to the tavern to drink instead of hearing him pray and cry. Then the d—l was to pay, and we and our squire would'nt hear the last of it for three days—So we one and all agreed to buy him out and send him off—this we did, and now we have a whiskey distillery on the same plantation.

Trav.—Deluded people! a traveller would form a ready opinion of the moral rectitude of your rulers, by the habits and manners of the people! Who is that large man, that lays asleep on that long bench, among the din of confusion, with a bound up hand and a bruised face?

Cit.—Who? why that's our landlord and a pure sociable fellow he is; aye, and as stout a one as there is in the county; why man he travelled two days journey to go to fight black Dick, the bully of our lower counties and whipped him too; since he has lived in these back woods, he has smacked the biggest Indian in the Seneca tribe—and he can swear with as great a dash, as a lawyer can plead; but 'tother day he met with a turnpike man who grained his face a little, and just upset one of his hands in fun, but of such things our landlord cares not a pin—he treats every traveller to a glass of whiskey I assure you, and drinks with him—shall I wake him?

Trav—No. The character you give of him makes me prefer seeing him asleep—But my soul weeps with commisseration for the danger of his inexperienced children and those of the surrounding neighborhood. If this is the direct road to Bellefonte, tell me how far is it to the next house?

Cit.—Why nine miles, and you cannot resch there before dark—Beside our woods abound with wolves, bears and panthers.

Trav.—I fear nothing from them. No beasts of the forest are as savage as man when left to the torrent of his own corrupt passions and depraved lust. Oh, my friends, how I mourn for your eternal welfare; seated here in a beautiful fertile country, blessed with wise and liberal laws, and the means of both temporal and spiritual improvement within your grasp; you drown all within the chalice of intemperance, and immolate yourselves on the unhallowed alter of impiety and wretchedness. Farewell! may the God of forbearance awaken you with a lively scene of your dangerous situation, and bring you seriously to reflect upon what you have now heard, by way of reproof, from an unworthy

YEOMAN.

Venango county, Dec. 31, 1819.

At Bennington battle, General Starks is said to have addressed his soldiers in the following laconic terms: "Here we are, and there they are! Now boys! if we don't bone them, they'll bone us."

Three gentlemen being at a tavern, whose names were More, Strange and Wright: said the last there is but one rascal in company and that is *Strange!* Yes answered Strange there is one *More:* Ay, said More that's *Wright.*

An English sailor went to see a juggler exhibit his tricks. There happened to be a quantity of gunpowder in the apartment beneath, which took fire and blew up the house. The sailor was thrown into a garden behind, where he fell without being hurt. He stretched his arms and legs, got up, shook himself, rubbed his eyes, and then cried out, conceiving what had happened to be only a part of the performance, "d—n the fellow, I wonder what he will do next."

Some time before the breaking up of the British head-quarters at Cambray, an Irish soldier a private in the 23d regiment of foot was convicted of shooting at, and robbing a French peasant and was in consequence sentenced to be hanged. On arriving at the place of execution, he addressed the spectators in a stentorian voice as follows—"Bad luck to the duke of Wellington! he's no Irishman's friend any way, I have killed many a score of Frenchmen by his orders, and when I just took it in my head to kill one upon my own account, by the powers he has tucked me up for it!"

Rather avoid the vices you are naturally inclined to, than aim at those excellencies and perfections which you were never made for.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1819.

Dr. Samuel Fulton, treasurer of Clearfield county, in account with the said county, commencing from the 2d. day of February 1819, and ending on the 4th day of January 1820.

Dr.			Cr.		
To Cash received on Unseated Lands	$2727	70	By Cash paid road viewers	$122	00
do of Arthur Bell, former treasurer	208	83	do Election expences	98	04
do on redemption of sales	55	23	do Court House expences	80	00
do paid by David Ferguson for Joseph Wiley dec.	43	97	do Viewing ditto	6	00
do received of John Barefield, collector of Gibson township	34	59	do Assessors wages	19	00
do of Alexander Read, jr. of Lawrence township	67	33	do Exonerations to collectors	15	54
do Isaac Rickets of Becaria townships	82	85	do County auditors	12	00
do J. F. W. Schnars of Covington township	12	65	do Wolf and panther orders	72	87
do Abel Benton of Bradford township	56	67	do Office rent	20	00
do David Wall, of Pike township	187	61	do Late treasurer	471	00
Balance in favor of the treasurer	235	31	do Printing expenses	19	00
			do Commissionsrs wages	145	00
			do Clerk of Sessions	19	25
			do Viewers of the state road from Andersons creek to Kittaning	23	00
			do Clerk to the Commissioners	80	00
			do Treasurers salary, including expenses and compensation going to Philadelphia, &c.	295	00
			do In the case of the commonwealth vs. Keagy	15	99
			do Attorneys fees as counsel to the commissioners	10	00
			do Supervisors orders	2189	25
	$3712	94		$3712	94
			By balance in favor of the treasurer	$235	31

Having examined the account of Samuel Fulton, Treasurer of Clearfield county, and find a balance in favor of the said treasurer of Two Hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-onecents: Given under and our hands the 4th day of January 1820.

ROBERT ROSS,
MATTHEW OGDEN,
GREENWOOD BELL, } Commissioners.

Attest—JOSEPH BOONE, Clerk.